## Weekly National Intelligencer.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THERE

Dellars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eightmonths) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One

Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

We are now in possession of the "Platform of the Buffalo Convention; a Convention made up of Delegates from the New York party known by the name of Barnburners, from the forlorn Whigs whom nothing National in its scope and object can satisfy, and from the Radical party, who would not be content to live under any Government in which the rights of property and the duty to labor for one's bread are recognised as fundamental principles.

We place these Resolutions before our readers, they have perused a more demagogue productiona more elaborate attempt to mystify the Public, by wrapping up self-evident or admitted truths in sublimated phrases to give them an air of novelty: why, then their reading in the records of hypocrisy and of pretence has been more extensive than Convention, if he were privy to the Resolutions, he ought to be ashamed of such incompatibility as they exhibit with the whole tenor of his politi-

The "demands" of the Buffalo Convention, to malcontents in the Whig party are too clear-sighted to be caught by. The Locofoco hook is too plainly visible through the fishy bait that is strung present any thing practical.

The first of these six Resolves demands free. party schemes. dom and established institutions for Oregon. Well; they have got all that they ask for Oregon. That demand, therefore, is satisfied. That ground has except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manislipped from under them. They demand also the fest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I same for the Provinces of New Mexico and Cali- have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions fornia. What sort of government is to be given to and wishes of the Executive have exercised an undue and inthose provinces, now Territories of the United jurious influence upon the Legislative department of the Gov-States, is a question to be hereafter decided by Congress; and, by the blessing of Providence, we are The personal opinions of the individual who has happened to going to have a President who is pledged, as Mr. occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of thority on that and all other questions which may objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional arise during his Administration.

The fi st objects of the second of these Resolutions, cheap postage, &c., are common to all intellilution we cannot say the same. We regard it, on the Executive. gogue spirit, which is, in this country, happily not formidable enough to be worth the trouble of propitiating at such a price.

The third Resolution is altogether Whig, and part of the Convention an excuse for being present at it at all. If there is any principle to which the Democratic part of the Convention, with Mr. VAN Buren at its head, has ever been steadily opposed, harbors, and other means and facilities of internal commerce, or in doing any thing else beneficial to

The Resolution for giving away the Public Lands is just one of those appeals to agrarian principles, to the mass of those who, too idle or improvident to I declare I shall be contest. I am too old a soldier to murmus become land-holders by labor, would willingly be- against such high authority. come so by favor, which a party without any distinctive principles of its own might be expected to resort to. The next step of these Tertium Quids, after prodigally wasting the birth-right of the People in these Public Lands, would be to divide the Providence, and confound all its distinctions be- fifths of that sent out of the country is to the British colonies tween industry and indolence, between carefulness and produgality, and between virtue and vice.

The fifth Resolution, so far as it has any clear meaning, is good Whig doctrine. Its hidden meaning, however, constitutes its virtue and its recommendation to the Barnburners, and, it is presumed. to the Whig Recusants in the Convention. It is intended to intimate a denial of the right as well as the policy, in devising a Tariff, to discriminate

pendence. The bombastic style of it, however, makes ridiculous what would otherwise have been respectable. Why did they not cap the climax of their valorous determination to "fight on, fight ever," by declaring their readiness to

"A procession afterwards formed, and, accompanied by the military, under their several commanders, firemen's associations, benevolent companies, and citizens of all denominations, classes, and callings, he passed through the principal streets of the city to the St. Charles Hotel, where the cheers

"Die all, die nobly, die like Demi-Gods!" Such a conclusion would have as much sense as what the resolution do declare, and would have

made the period yet mo a sonorous than it is. Seriously, however; it cannot escape the observation of any attentive reader that these Resolutions, very positive and dogmatical about abstractions of comparatively small or at least remote con-

pations which have sprung out of it; to the lust of dominion which it has engendered; to the untold millions of money which it will be necessary to millions of money which it will be necessary to adopted ty the Convention recently assembled at raise to pay the debt which it has created; to the Buffalo to nominate candidates for the Presidency twenty thousand valuable lives which have thus and Vice Presidency of the United States: been sacrificed to a bad ambition, &c. What shall we say of a political creed in which all these and many other equal enormities of misgovernment ount for nothing?

In what admirable contrast with such a Platform as that of Buffalo stands the plain, honest, straightforward Declaration of his truly Constitutional and Conservative principles, under his own hand, by the respected and honored Candidate whom the Whig party offers to the People. We once more place that Declaration before our readers, that they may enjoy with us the satisfaction of comparing the two Documents. Here it is:

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM.

Bayon Rouge, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir My opinions have so often been misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brise exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

Law consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the contract of th

I have consented to the use of my name as a car the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for this high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate as belonging to the history of the day; and if ever I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my riends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punishnothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my op have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers, as affecting the interests of their country or ours. As for Mr. Van Buren, the nominee of the their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries

I confess, while I have great cardinal principles which wil regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solem pledges to exert myself to carry out this or defeat that mea sure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I enforce which this machinery of a third nomina- would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but tion has been got up, are, as the reader will per- crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right ceive, mere lines set for gudgeons, which even the to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps not the best tests of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquirie First. I reiterate what I have so often said. I am a Whig. upon it. Let us briefly analyze the six last of If elected I would not be the mere President of party. I would these Resolutions, which alone, out of the whole, endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by any

stitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised ernment; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. VAN BUREN is not, to respect the Legislative au- Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

provement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and hargent men of all parties, and can be no bait for any bors, the will of the People, as expressed through their represenrespectable party. Of the last clause of that reso- tatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by

pect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with the national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and seems to have been inserted, in the teeth of the assembled Dissenting Democracy, to afford the Whig our own to stand on foreign ground " In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated; and, in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and mag-

These are my opinions on the subjects referred to by you it is the employment of the surplus revenue of the and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any Government in improving roads, navigable rivers, source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combina-tions, no intrigues. If the American people have not confience in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me, when To Capt. J. S. ALLISON

THE PORK TRADE OF THE WEST .- De Bow's Com Review of July contains some interesting tables of the Pork Trade of the Western States. The number of hogs slaughtered during the years 1847-'48 was 1,500,000-an increase property of all those who have earned it among those. of nearly fifty per cent. over previous years. The number who prefer the easier method of living by their wits; slaughtered in Cincinnati alone amounted to 576,000. Only to counteract by legislation the ordinances of a small portion of this valuable product is exported; and four-South America, and the West Indies.

> Brig. Gen. PERSIVER F. SMITH Was, on his return fro Mexico, honored with a handsome public reception at New Orleans on the 7th instant. The Times says :

"The pageant was magnificent. All the vessels in the river were gayly decorated for the occasion, and the population, poured out in thousands to welcome home the hero who had, by his deeds in the Mexican war, shed additional lustre on the

fame of Louisiana, the State that claims him as her own.

The lever was crowded at the spot where Gen. Smith landed, opposite the Place d'Armes, and cheers of gratulation rent the sky when his foot touched the shore. On reaching in favor of Domestic Industry, where it is necessary to protect it against foreign labor.

The sixth Resolution is an abracadabra of the leading principles of the Declaration of Indethe leading principles of the Declaration of Inde-

" This morning, at 9 o'clock, Gov. Johnson will present

arrest a reward of five hundred pounds has been offered by the Lord-Lieutenantof Ireland, has a brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, in the House of Commons. The brother gave his vote in favor of the bill for suspending the habeas corpus act, knowing sequence, carefully avoid any commitment upon the that his brother would be one of its first victims. He spoke ties of the country; making no allusion even to the the bill, because it was likely my brother Smith would be Mexican war for the acquisition of the foreign territory within which they contrive to build up their abstractions; to the Executive usurTHE BARNBURNERS' PLATFORM.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were

Whereas we have assembled in Convention as a union of freemen for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of free labor against the aggressions of the slave power, and to se-

which recognise its existence depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government, and for which laws that Government is not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with sixvery within the limits of any State.

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson to prohibit the existence of slavery after 1800 in all the Territories of the United States, Southern and Northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784 for the proviso, to sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784 for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclu-sion of slavery from the northwestern territory by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress, and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize, or en-

Resolved, That our fathers ordained the constitution of the United States in order, among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal Gov-ernment which they created all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property with

gress has no more power tomake a slave than to make a king; no more power to institute or establish slavery than to institute or establish a monarchy. No such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the constitution, or de rived by any just implication from them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government

elieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery, wherever the Government possesses constitu-tional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the true, and, in the judgment of this Con-

vention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in

extensive domain be ever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new eight in the Senate of the United States was no compron

And whereas it is due not only to this occasion, but to the whole people of the United States, that we should declare n certain other questions of national policy : There

ple; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal Government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as the same may

be practicable.

3. Resolved. That the river and harbor improve whenever demanded by the safety or convenience of com-merce with foreign nations, or among the several States, are objects of national concern; and that it is the duty of Con-

4. Resolved. That the free grant to actual settlers, in con 4. Resolved, I hat the free grant to actual settlers, in con-sideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reason-able portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote, in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable considerati

require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt and we are therefore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Pederal Government, and to pay annual instalments of our

debt and the interest thereon.

6. Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner "free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men," and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the Rochester Daily Demoerat (Whig) gives the following illustration, from primitive times, of the composition of the Buffalo

DEAR SIR : For the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, read the first and second verses of the twenty-second chapter of the first book of Samuel, and in the place of " David" read John Van Buren, and in the place of "the cave Adullam" read Buffalo.

So amended, the passage reads as follows:

"John Van Buren therefore departed thence and eso Buffalo ; and when his brethren and all his fathers he "And every one that was in distress, and every one

was in debt, and every one that was discontented go themselves unto him: and he became a captain over and there were with him about four kundred men." The Free Soil Convention at Buffalo has nomi nated CHARLES F. ADAMS, son of the late John Q. ADAMS, for the Vice Presidency upon the Van Bu-

We occasionally see very strange developments in politics. Here is CHARLES F. ADAMS running upon a ticket with MARTIN VAN BUREN, united in the bonds of political brotherhood with that "Old Magician of Kinderhook," who was his venerable father's chief political foe and relentless persecu-tor for years, and the principal cause of his defeat in 1828. Volney tells of a man who dreamed that foul fiend was beating him with the bones of his dead father. We should suppose that a similar dream would render Charles F. Adams's slumbers hideous every night .- Louisville Journal.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION THIRTIETH CONGRESS OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[Public-No. 63.1

AN ACT to extend an act entitled "An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories," approved third August, eighten hundred and forty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That e power and jurisdiction given to the Commissioner of the eneral Land Office by the act of the third of August, eighundred and forty-six, entitled "An act providing for justment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in eral States and Territories," shall continue and remain until the third day of August, one thousand eight ROBT. C. WINTHROP,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. M. DALLAS,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
JAMES K. POLK. moved, July 17, 1848.

Approved, July 17, 1848.

[Public-No. 65.]

N ACT to amend an act entitled "An act supplemental

of Mexico," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative and the same is hereby repealed : Provided, That no vacancy happening in the grade of general officer shall be filled up

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the existing laws as require the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, stillery, infantry, and riflemen in the army of the United States, who were appointed or promoted under the third section of the act passed on the elevanth day of Fabrush of the President of the United States, may prescribe.

and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of said act, passed on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, as requires the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of two additional surgeons and sistant adjutante-general, with the brevet rank, pay, &c. of a captain of cavalry, as authorized by the second section of the said act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fortytwelfth section of the last-mentioned act, the two principal musicians allowed to each regiment of artillery by the eigh-teenth section of the said last-mentioned act, be and the same teenth section of the said last-mentioned act, be and the same veyance therefor to the said vestry, in the same manner as he is hereby repealed: Provided, That no escancy happening under the provisions so repealed shall be filled up until further authorized by law: And provided further, That the ten addi-

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That all the officers of the old army who received appointments in any of the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico shall be restored to their former regiments or corps and rank, as additional officers, of the respective grades to which they would have succeeded, and to which they shall now succeed, in virtue of their former commissions: Provided, That such officers so restored shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: And provided, That the next vacancy happening in such grade of such regiment or corps, to which they succeed shall not be filled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who served out the term of their engagement, or have been or may be honorably discharged; and first to the widows, second the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such who have been killed in battle, or who died in service, or who, having been honorably discharged and first to the without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died, or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died or may hereafter die, without reshaused have since died or d

or who died in service, or who, having been kined in battle, charged, have since died, or may hereafter die, without receiving the three months' pay herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive three months' extra pay: Provided, That this provision of this fifth section shall only apply to those who have been in actual service during the war. Approved, July 19, 1848.

[ PUBLIC-No. 66.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June,

the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine:

For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, fifteen thousand dollars.

sand dollars.

For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty the

river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars. For repairs of fortification on Governor's Island, Boston

arbor, fifteen thousand dollars.
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, thirty thousand dollars. For Fort Adams, Newport barbor, Rhode Island, twenty

housand dollars.
For rebuilding Fort Trumbull, New London, Connection

een thousand dollars.
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thou

For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harb South Carolina, ten thousand six hundred dollars. For dike on Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, So Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.
For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolin

twenty thousand dollars.
For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, eight th For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia wenty thousand dollars.
For Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida, fifty the

defence of the principal ship channels into the harbor of Bos-ton, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars: Provided, That no portion of said sum of forty thousand dollars shall be ex-pended for the objects aforesaid until the United States shall procure a good and valid title to so much of said Great Brews-

For additional preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, three thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, on the Pea Patch Island, Delaware river, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, July 25, 1848.

the militia and volunteers, passed July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

The United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the provisions of the first section of the attentitled An act granting helf pay to widows or orphans, where their hubands and isthers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be applicable to all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldies of the united States on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or at any subsequent period during the present war between the United States and Mexico.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and

dred and forty-six, or who may die during the war with Mex-presentatives ico, from wounds received or from disease contracted while in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same rate of pension Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of the first section of an act approved the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in the following words: "That when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified, the number of major generals in the army shall be reduced to one, and the president of the United States is authorized and directed to splect from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States," be, officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, were in the returning to their usual place of residence in the United States is authorized and directed to splect from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States," be, officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, were in the returning to their usual place of residence in the United States, after having received a discharge upon a surgeon's certificate for disability incurred from wounds received of the before-mentioned act, under like limitations and restrictions: Provided, Said death has occurred, or may hereafter occur, while said officers, mon commissioned officers, and in the line of duty; or while returning to their usual place of residence in the United States, after having received a discharge upon a surgeon's certificate for disability incurred from wounds received, of death has occurred, or may hereafter occur, while said officers, mon commissioned officers, and in the line of duty; or while returning to their usual place of residence in the United States, after having received a discharge upon a surgeon's certificate authorized and directed to splect from officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, who have not served in Mexico, or at posts or stations on the

Approved, July 15, 1848.

AN ACT to authorize the sale of a part of public reservation numbered thirteen, in the city of Washington, and for other

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buldings in the city of called the Hospital Square, as the said vestry may desire to purchase, for the purpose of enlarging the Washington parish burial ground, not exceeding six acres: Provided, The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall be of opinion that the said land can be sold without injury to the public service; and, upon payment being made to the said Commissioner for the said land, at the same price per acre which the United States received for the adjoining square of ground,

city of Washington, (the present burial ground,) and the land proposed by the first section of this act to be sold; and also, with the consent of the corporate authority of the city

of Congress and such other members of the United States Government as the President shall deem it expedient and proper to allow, a portion of the land hereinbefore authorize proper to allow, a portion of the land hereinbefore authorized to be sold, not exceeding one-fourth part thereof, and which portion shall be laid out in some compact form, and at such place as the Secretaries aforesaid shall select: Provided, That the ground so authorized to be purchased and used by the Government, shall be paid for from time to time, as it is actually used, at the price demanded by the vestry, for gravesites on other parts of the same grounds: And provided, also, That this reservation of the right to purchase to the extent aforesaid shall not be held to subject the United States to any part of the expense of putting up or keeping up the to any part of the expense of putting up or keeping up the enclosures of the said burying ground, or other expense incident thereto.

Approved, July 25, 1848.

[PUBLIC-No. 69.]

AN ACT to make Bangor a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from and beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Bangor, in the State of Maine, shall be and hereby is made a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from or yond the Cape of Good Hope.

Approved, July 25, 1848.

AN ACT to revive an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war [with Great Britain] to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for any soldier in the late war with Great Britain to whom bounty land has been allotted and patented in the State of Arkansas, which was and is ted and patented in the State of Arkansas, which was and is unfit for cultivation, to surrender said patent, and to receive in lieu thereof the same quantity of any of the public land subject to private entry as he may select: \*Provided, That, before receiving such new land, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the land so allotted and patented to said soldier is unfit for cultivation, and that said soldier has never disposed of the interest in said land by any sale of his own, and that the same has not been taken or disposed of for his debts due to any individual, and that he shall release all his interest in the same to the United States in such way as said Commissioner shall the United States in such way as said Commissioner shall prescribe; and such surrender and location shall be made withn five years from the passing of this act.
Approved, July 25, 1848.

(Person No. 71.1

AN ACT to confirm the location and to grant a quarter section of public lands for the county site of Hillsb

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location by the county commissioners of the county of Hillsborough, in the State of Florida, of one hundred and sixty acres of land for the county site of said county at Tampa, wis. beginning on the east bank of Hillsborough river, at the point where the reduced military reservation, as made by Ma-

ptty-six, strikes the same; thence up said river, sindin hereon, to a point at least half a mile in a straight line from the beginning; thence northeasterly to a point from Approved, July 25, 1848.

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC, No. 13.] A JOINT RESOLUTION extending the time for the erection of certain light-houses.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of

AN ACT amending the act entitled "An act granting half-pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States," in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Let a courte by the Senate and House of Representatives of the militiary service of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act making further provisions of the first section of the act sums act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their hundred and thirty-six.

That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their hundred and forty seven, entitled "An act making further provisions of the first section of the act approved for the redemption of the public debt," as requires that sums act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their hundred and forty seven, entitled "An act making further provisions of the first section of the act approved for the redemption of the support of public credit and for the redemption of the approved March third, seventeen bondred and ninety-five, entitled "An act making further provisions of the first section of the support of public credit and for the redemption of the approved March third, seventeen bondred and ninety-five, entitled "An act making further provisions of the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt," as requires that sums act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their hundred and forty seven, entitled "An act act act and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the first section of the support of public credit and for the redemption of the approved March third, seighteen bundred and forty seven, entitled "An act act act and House of Representatives of much of the support of the united States of America i

the State by permission of the commanding general as tro-phies of their heroic achievements, be and the same are hereby forever relinquished to the State of Missouri. Approved, July 25, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 15.]

A RESOLUTION to sanction an agreement made between the Wyandotts and Delawares for the purchase of certain

lands by the former of the latter tribe of Indians.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the agreement, in writing, between the Delaware nation of Indians and the Wyandott nation of Indians, made and entered into on the fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for the purchase of certain lands by the latter of the former tribe of Indians, and which said agreement, in

writing, is as follows:

"Whereas, from a long and intimate acquaintance and the ardent friendship which has for a great many years existed between the Delawares and Wyandotts, and from a mutual desire that the same feeling shall continue and be more strengthened by becoming near neighbors to each other; therefore, the said parties, the Delawares on one side and the Wyandotts on the other, in full council assembled, have agreed, and do agree, to the following stipulations, to wit:

Atticle 1. The Delaware pattern of Lutica.

agreed, and do agree, to the following stipulations, to wit:
Article 1. The Delaware nation of Indians, residing between the Missouri and Kansas rivers, being very anxious to have their uncles, the Wyandotts, to settle and reside near them, do hereby donate, grant, and quit claim for ever, to the Wyandott nation, three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, lymg and being situated at the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers.

Article 2. The Delaware chiets, for themselves and by the unanimous consent of their people, do hereby eede, grant, quit claim to the Wyandott nation, and their heirs, for ever, thirty-six sections of land, each containing six hundred and forty acrea, situated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, and adjoining on the west the aforesaid three donated sections, making in all thirty-nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point at the junction of the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, running west along the Kansas river sufficiently far to include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence running north to the Missouri river; thence down the said river with its meanders to the place of beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square form as the rivers

thereafter for ten years.

Article 4. It is hereby distinctly understood, between the contracting parties, that the aforesaid agreement shall not be binding or obligatory until the President of the United States shall have approved the same, and caused it to be recorded in the War Department.

In testimony whereof, we, the chiefs and headmen of the Delaware nation, and the chiefs and headmen of the Wyandout the chief have the complex civilized by the property supplies.

Delaware nation, and the chiefs and headmen of the Wyandott nation, have, this fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and the chiefs and headmen of the Wyandott on, have, this fourteenth only of December, eigated and forty-three, set our signatures.

NAH-KOO-MER, his x mark.
Captain KETCHUM, his x mark.
Captain SUAVEC, his x mark.
JACKENDUTHEN, his x mark.

SAN-KOCK-SA, his x mark. COCK-I-TO-WA, his x mark. SA-SAR-SIT-TO-NA, his x mark. PEMP-SCAH, his x mark. NAH-QUE-NON, his x mark. HENRY JAQUIS, his x mark.
JAMES WASHINGTON, his x mark

MATTHEW PEACOCK, his x mark JAMES BIG FREE, bis x mark. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, his x mark TAN-ROO-MIE, his x mark. T.A. HICKS. Wyandott on open council in presence of Jonathan Paulkins, Sub-agent for the Wyandotta. Richard W. Commins, Indian Agent. James M. Sinrson.

CHARLES GRAHAM. JOEL WALKER, Secretary of the Wyandott Council.
HERRY TIPLOW, Indian Interpreter, Delaware."
be and the same is hereby confirmed: Provided, That the
Wyandott Indian nation shall take no better right or interes

Approved, July 25, 1848.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Mesers. Entrons : The following extract of a speech made WALSH, at a Cass and Butler meeting in New York, on the evening of the 11th instant, will show what sort of a President the Democratic leaders want. It is very certain, if they succeed in electing Mr. Cass, they will get all they want on this wise.

" Fellow-citizens, we want a man at the head of the Gov. ernment who is not only an American in feeling, but who is in favor of liberal principles throughout the world. We want a man who will vindicate the glory and bonor of the American name. We want a man at the head of our Government for name. We want a man at the head of our Government for the next four years who is pledged to be a violent opposer of the British Government. ["Faix, that's the talk, hurrah."] We want no man who is not old enough, although he is sixty years of age, to have his principles fixed. We want a man at the head of the Government who, in the death-struggle between the oppressed and suffering people of Ireland, with not prevent their sympathizing countrymen from invading Canada and taking it, in order to cripple the resources and military power of the tyrangical Government which oppresses military power of the tyrannical Government which oppress
them." [Tremendous applause.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. \*\*

AMERICAN POSTAGE. - House of Commons, July 28th. -In answer to a question by Mr. W. BROWS, LOTE PARMENS. Tox said that he did not think it advisable to lay before the House the correspondence relative to the American postage, while the matter was pending between the two Governments.

Mr. M. Ginson called attention to the fact that the present postage between the United States of America and Great Bri tain had become double during the progress of the negotiation Considering the immense amount of emigration which had taken place from this country to the United States, and the great correspondence between poor families, it was impossible to carry it on if 2s. was to be paid on every letter. It was in the power of Government to remove this double postage with-

actual practical issues between the two great par- on the occasion as follows : "At first I intended to vote again